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Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 69/39, entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction", called upon all Member States to support international efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and urged all Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their means of delivery and materials and technologies related to their manufacture.

2. The General Assembly encouraged cooperation among and between Member States and relevant regional and international organizations for strengthening national capacities in that regard.

3. Furthermore, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures, including national measures, for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and to report to the Assembly at its seventieth session. The present report is submitted in response to that request.

4. By a note verbale dated 13 February 2015, Member States were invited to communicate their views on the issue. Similarly, letters dated 13 February 2015 were dispatched to relevant international organizations, including relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations system. Member States and relevant international organizations were invited to provide executive summaries of their contributions for inclusion in the report of the Secretary-General, while their submissions in extenso would be posted on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, if so requested by the Member State or international organization. The replies received are contained in sections II and III of the present report. Replies received after the deadline will be issued as an addendum to the present report.

II. Replies received from Governments

Armenia

[Original: English]
[18 May 2015]

For more than two decades since its independence, the priorities of Armenia in terms of national security and foreign policy have been focused on several core and interrelated issues. Those include enhancing the security of Armenia at home and abroad, promoting peace and international security, combating terrorism and transnational crime in all its forms and tackling the issue of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, including securing potentially-dangerous materials from terrorists and affiliated groups.

Armenia fully supports the strengthening of relevant national and multilateral legally binding instruments with a view to tackling the threat posed by the possible

acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction. Armenia is party to the main international conventions on combating terrorism, such as the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. Within the European framework, Armenia has also joined to several conventions, such as the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism. All those conventions served as a basis for the adoption of relevant national legislation. The law on combating terrorism of 2005 and the law on combating money laundering and terrorism financing of 2008 are the main pillars of the legislation of Armenia in that area. Simultaneously, related articles on terrorism (217, 259, 388, and 389) were incorporated in the Criminal Code of Armenia. Adherence to and compliance with those vital instruments and their implementation tools create a solid ground for countering terrorism, including the acquisition of hazardous materials by terrorist groups.

Armenia welcomed the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 1540 (2004) and supports its full implementation. Since the adoption of that resolution, Armenia has introduced a number of measures for its comprehensive implementation. In particular, the system for controlling the export of military and dual-use commodities has been completely reformed through the adoption of new laws, sublaws and administrative guidelines. With the assistance of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and experts from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, a national action plan for 2015 to 2020 was adopted by the Government of Armenia on 5 February 2015.

The Government of Armenia attaches great importance to the full implementation of the instruments of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) relevant to nuclear security and safety. Much attention is paid to the physical protection of nuclear facilities and nuclear material. In 2013, the Parliament of Armenia ratified the Amendment of 2005 to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. The adoption of government decree No. 985-A on 13 September 2013 on the appointment of competent authorities for the implementation of obligations set in that Amendment followed. In December 2014, a team of IAEA experts conducted a two-week International Physical Protection Advisory Service mission in Armenia. The mission reviewed the country's nuclear security-related legislative and regulatory framework for nuclear and other radioactive material and associated facilities and activities, as well as the security arrangements in effect for the transport of radioactive sources. The team also reviewed the physical protection systems at the Armenian Nuclear Power Plant and at three facilities where high-activity sources are used or stored. The team concluded that nuclear security in Armenia is robust and that important progress has been made in enhancing it since a previous mission in 2003. The team also identified several good practices in the national nuclear security regime and at the visited facilities. At the same time, it made recommendations and suggestions for further improvements in nuclear security.

Armenia recognizes the contribution made by the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism within the scope of its mandate.

Bahrain

[Original: Arabic]
[15 May 2015]

Additional counter-terrorism measures should include the following:

(a) States should take urgent action to combat the spread of terrorism via social media, which are being exploited by terrorist elements for the purposes of recruitment, propaganda and the dissemination of pernicious fatwas falsely presented as Islamic. States should establish specialized units to monitor such terrorist sites and raise awareness among citizens of how dangerous they are. They should also try to identify their users, call them in for questioning and coordinate with social networks to block terrorist sites.

(b) Lessons should be learned from the experience of certain States, such as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that have established reform and rehabilitation centres for persons returning from combat zones.

(c) States should establish a joint database for the exchange the names of individuals, groups and organizations that perpetrate terrorism.

National measures against any groups belonging to the organization Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) that may appear in Bahrain are based on the following categorization:

(a) Fighters who are still in combat zones;

(b) Persons who have returned from combat zones;

(c) Persons who intend to go;

(d) Persons who engage in incitement;

(e) Persons who engage in financing.

The Ministry of the Interior of Bahrain has set out the measures to be taken with respect to each category. Bahrain has also established a special office for terrorist crimes that is charged with investigating cases of terrorism.

Canada

[Original: English]
[28 May 2015]

Canada is actively involved in efforts to support the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 69/39 on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

Canada engages in a number of international forums and agencies that work for the prevention of the acquisition by terrorists of weapons and materials of mass destruction, including the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the International Criminal Police Organization and the World Health Organization. Canada also works with like-minded countries in multilateral frameworks, such as the Nuclear Security Summit process, the Global Initiative to

Combat Nuclear Terrorism and the Proliferation Security Initiative, and in support of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

As a founding member of the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, Canada has contributed more than $1 billion since 2002 in concrete projects undertaken through the Global Partnership programme of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development. Canada will continue to provide international support through the Global Partnership programme in the thematic areas of nuclear and radiological security, biological security, the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), countering knowledge proliferation and chemical weapons destruction.

Examples of recent projects under the Global Partnership programme include: the provision of pertinent chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) training, equipment and infrastructure to strengthen the capacity of Jordan to prevent, detect and respond to CBRN threats in the region; the provision of a biocontainment laboratory in the Caribbean to detect, diagnose and respond to infectious outbreaks in the region; and voluntary contributions to international organizations, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, to support programming efforts.

Canada also continues to implement a variety of national measures towards the objectives of resolution 69/39, including minimizing the use of highly enriched uranium where economically and technically feasible, repatriating highly enriched uranium originating from the United States of America and reinforcing physical protection at installations throughout the country.

Canada remains convinced that international cooperation remains a cornerstone to the success of all counterproliferation efforts and, as such, Canada strongly encourages all Member States to remain active in preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related materials and knowledge.

El Salvador

[Original: Spanish]
[13 April 2015]

Regarding resolution 69/39, "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction", of 2 December 2014, the Armed Forces of El Salvador, in conjunction with the National Civilian Police and the Attorney-General of the Republic, has implemented several domestic and border security plans with a view to preventing the illegal entry of weapons of mass destruction and keeping them out of the hands of terrorist groups.

India

[Original: English]
[26 May 2015]

India has co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 69/39 entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction" to highlight the concerns of the international community with regard to weapons of mass destruction

terrorism. International response to this threat needs to be at the national, multilateral and global levels.

India recognizes that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery is a major challenge facing the international community and it has supported global efforts for preventing that proliferation. As a victim of terrorism for over three decades, we are fully cognizant of the catastrophic dangers that transfers of weapons of mass destruction to non-State and terrorists could entail. Clandestine proliferation networks have led to insecurity for all and must not be allowed to reappear. The international community must join hands in eliminating the risks relating to sensitive materials and technologies falling into the hands of terrorists and non-State actors. The focus on non-State actors should in no way diminish State accountability in combating terrorism, dismantling its support infrastructure or curbing its linkages with weapons of mass destruction.

India has taken steps to prohibit access to weapons of mass destruction by terrorists and non-State actors through measures at the national level as well as participation in international cooperative efforts. India has in place a well-established, stringent and effective export control system based on legislation, regulations and a control list of sensitive materials, and equipment and technologies consistent with the highest international standards. India is committed to maintaining effective national export controls and is prepared to make its contribution as a full member of the relevant multilateral export control regimes.

India supports enhanced international cooperation, including through the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and other relevant forums, to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. India participates in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and the Nuclear Security Summit processes. We see the Summit process as aimed at building pragmatic and purposeful frameworks setting benchmarks and standards and fostering confidence in international cooperation to supplement, and not substitute, the central role of existing multilateral institutions such as IAEA. India believes that the primary responsibility for ensuring nuclear security rests at the national level, but national responsibility must be accompanied by responsible behaviour as well as sustained and effective international cooperation. It is essential that all States should scrupulously abide by their international obligations. India published a handbook on nuclear security in India in March 2014.

Lebanon

[Original: Arabic]
[9 April 2015]

Lebanon wishes to reiterate the following:

- Lebanon possesses no weapons of mass destruction and is in compliance with United Nations resolutions prohibiting the use or acquisition of such weapons by terrorists.
- Lebanon has introduced laws and regulations that allow for the monitoring of the export, transit and cross-border movement of weapons of all kinds,

prohibit trafficking in such weapons, and prosecute any terrorists. Lebanese law prohibits terrorism and provides for the prosecution of terrorists.

- Lebanon supports closer cooperation between States and has contributed to international counter-terrorism efforts. It has put in place strict deterrent legislation concerning the surveillance and prosecution of any terrorists.
- Lebanon is combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and is also working to curb armament, with a view to establishing a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East. Moreover, Lebanon is opposed to the threat or use of such weapons.
- Lebanon condemns all forms of terrorism and participates in concerted and collective international counter-terrorism efforts.
- Lebanon expresses grave concern that Israel's failure to comply with international law poses a threat to all countries in the region.

Oman

[Original: Arabic]
[26 June 2015]

The Sultanate of Oman has put in place numerous national measures to prevent unauthorized parties from gaining access to weapons of mass destruction or materials related to their manufacture. In coordination with other competent agencies, the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Issues has played a pivotal role in that area. In order to handle hazardous radioactive or chemical materials, a licence must first be obtained for their import, export, transfer, storage or use. Entities that use such materials receive field visits, and storage facilities are searched in order to verify compliance with regulations. Workers who handle those materials must obtain a permit subject to technical requirements.

In order to underscore its genuine efforts in that regard, Oman joined the International Atomic Energy Agency in 2009. It has signed numerous relevant instruments, including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.

Weapons of mass destruction pose a threat to international security irrespective of their possessor, and their acquisition by terrorist groups creates a particular danger. It is therefore appropriate to reaffirm the need to rid the Middle East of such weapons, without prejudice to the legitimate right to the use of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Oman emphasized that point in its statement at the general debate of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly in 2012.

Portugal

[Original: English]
[8 May 2015]

Portugal is party to the main international legal instruments that aim to put an end to the traffic of weapons and other means and devices that could represent a threat to international peace and security. Portugal is party to or a member of, inter alia, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Biological Weapons Convention, the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Proliferation Security Initiative, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Zangger Committee, the International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction launched by the Group of Eight, the Australia Group and the Outer Space Treaty, and it supports the entry into force of the fissile material cut-off treaty and the establishment of nuclear-weapons-free zones. In that context, Portugal deposited its instrument of ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism in September 2014. Portugal fully complies with Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). Portugal has also become party to several legal instruments, such as the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material of 1979, the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing of 1997 and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism of 1999.

Earlier in 2015, Portugal adopted resolution No. 7-A/2015 of the Council of Ministers, by which it approved a national strategy to combat terrorism, which includes in its objectives of detecting, preventing and responding measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

The Portuguese authorities stress the importance of international cooperation for enhancing the process for assessing the threat of use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materials and highlight the importance of the European Union CBRN Action Plan adopted by the Council of the European Union in December 2009 as a framework for carrying out the main actions to prevent and fight against terrorism.

With regard to the prevention of procurement of weapons of mass destruction by terrorists, Portugal, as a member State of the European Union, is committed to the legislation adopted on that subject. Portugal also implements regulation (CE) No. 428/2009 of the Council of the European Union, dated 5 May 2009, which sets up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items.

In its national law, decree law No. 436/91of 8 November 1991 also establishes restrictive measures for controlling the import and export of goods that may affect national strategic interests related to dual-use items.

Sudan

[Original: Arabic]
[22 May 2015]

The Sudan reaffirms its strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, as one of the most serious threats to peace and security. It supports measures aimed at eliminating international terrorism and threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts. The Sudan highlights its commitment to support efforts to uphold the sovereign equality of all States and respect their territorial integrity and political independence, and to ensure that States refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in a manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. It supports the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the principles of justice and international law; the right to self-determination of peoples that remain under colonial domination or foreign occupation; non-interference in the internal affairs of States; respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; respect for equal rights for all without distinction on the basis of race, gender, language or religion; international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian nature; and the fulfilment in good faith of the commitments undertaken by States. The Sudan reaffirms that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group.

The Sudan acknowledges that international cooperation and any measures taken to prevent and combat terrorism must be consistent with international law. It supports strengthened coordination and cooperation among States in combating crimes that could be connected with terrorism and, in particular, as regards measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. It calls for intensified national efforts and cooperation at the bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels, as appropriate, to improve border monitoring and customs controls in order to prevent and detect the movement of terrorists and illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical, biological or radiological materials.

The Sudan will spare no effort to discharge its duties as an effective member of the international community to prevent terrorists from obtaining weapons of mass destruction. To that end, it has signed and ratified a number of instruments, such as the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Limited Test Ban Treaty and the 1925 Geneva Protocol. It has also undertaken to bring national legislation into line with the requirements of those agreements and to take practical steps to improve border monitoring and customs controls. The Sudan also reaffirms its conviction that the best solution lies in the total elimination of those deadly weapons.

Ukraine

[Original: Russian]
[25 May 2015]

Despite experiencing serious socioeconomic difficulties as a result of aggression by the Russian Federation and the illegal armed groups it supports, which are at the epicentre of the most severe crisis in the world order, Ukraine has not relaxed its efforts to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. Action in that regard is the responsibility of the Ministry of Energy and Coal, the State Nuclear Regulatory Inspectorate, the Security Service, the State Export Control Service, the administration of the State Border Service and other State bodies.

Ukraine continues to fulfil its international obligations regarding physical protection and guarantees for the peaceful use of nuclear energy under the Agreement between Ukraine and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Protocol Additional thereto, and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities.

In connection with the annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol by the Russian Federation, and the start of the armed confrontation in the Provinces of Donetsk and Luhansk, the State system of physical protection was placed on high alert in early 2014. As a consequence of the loss of control over nuclear materials in the temporarily occupied Crimean peninsula, a special report was submitted to IAEA pursuant to the Agreement between Ukraine and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In the rest of the territory of Ukraine, the State system of accounting for and control of nuclear material has been implemented fully and IAEA safeguards have been applied to all nuclear material, in accordance with that Agreement.

As a result of ongoing Russian aggression, it is no longer possible for the Ministry of Energy and Coal of Ukraine to cooperate with enterprises, institutes and organizations engaging in nuclear energy-related activities on the Crimean peninsula, in particular with Sevastopol National University of Nuclear Energy and Industry.

It should be noted that IAEA, pursuant to the statute of the Agency and international law, continues to apply safeguards to nuclear material and facilities located in the territory of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol. IAEA has officially reaffirmed its recognition of Ukraine's jurisdiction over nuclear sites and materials in the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

Nevertheless, the matter of Ukraine's implementation of its international obligations regarding the physical protection and safeguards of nuclear facilities and nuclear materials located in Crimea and the city of Sevastopol can be considered only after the de facto restoration of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol as administrative and territorial units of Ukraine.

In this regard, Ukraine reaffirms its full compliance with the IAEA broader conclusion that all nuclear material in Ukraine is being used exclusively for

peaceful purposes, with the proviso that this conclusion does not apply to the territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, which have been annexed temporarily by the Russian Federation.

In accordance with an order of the Ministry of Energy and Coal of Ukraine, State enterprises, institutions and organizations whose activities are coordinated and regulated by the Ministry are not active in the area where counter-terrorism operations are being carried out in the Provinces of Donetsk and Luhansk. Nevertheless, the use of nuclear material or radioactive waste from the Sevastopol National University of Nuclear Energy and Industry in these territories cannot be ruled out. This increases the risk of radiological contamination there and the harmful impact of ionizing radiation on the population and the environment.

In Ukraine, the illicit manufacture of nuclear explosive devices or devices that release radioactive material or ionizing radiation gives rise to criminal responsibility. Provisions aimed at combating nuclear terrorism were incorporated into the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure of Ukraine in connection with the ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

Ukraine continues to implement a mechanism to prevent the export of goods that may be used for terrorist or other illegal purposes.

The State Border Service of Ukraine takes measures to prevent attempts to transport nuclear and radioactive materials across the border of Ukraine. The Service deploys fixed and mobile radiation monitoring systems, ensures the radiation safety of its staff and provides for skills development.

III. Replies received from international organizations

Financial Action Task Force

[Original: English]
[17 February 2015]

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an intergovernmental policymaking body that sets internationally recognized standards (the FATF Recommendations) and encourages the implementation of policies to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation. All 34 members of FATF and all members of the eight FATF-style regional bodies (over 195 countries and jurisdictions in total) have committed at the ministerial level to implementing the FATF Recommendations and undergoing a mutual evaluation (peer review) of compliance with those standards.

FATF recommendations 2 and 7 are specifically aimed at combating proliferation financing and helping countries to implement relevant resolutions of the Security Council. Under those recommendations, countries are required:

- To ensure that the relevant policymaking and operational authorities have effective mechanisms to cooperate and coordinate domestically on the development and implementation of policies and activities to combat money-laundering, and the financing of terrorism and proliferation

- To implement targeted financial sanctions (asset freezing and prohibitions on making funds available) to comply with the resolutions of the Security Council relating to proliferation and its financing.

FATF assesses and rates both technical compliance and effectiveness through its mutual evaluation process. The technical compliance assessment determines whether a country has implemented an appropriate legislative framework and has competent authorities with adequate powers and procedures. The effectiveness assessment considers how well the country's system works in practice, by judging the extent to which 11 immediate outcomes are being achieved.

Immediate outcomes 2 and 11 assess the extent to which the country:

- Understands its money-laundering and terrorist-financing risks and, where appropriate, coordinates actions domestically to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation.
- Is preventing persons and entities involved in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction from raising, moving and using funds, consistent with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

FATF has robust mechanisms to take follow-up action and encourage countries to take the necessary action to address deficiencies in their systems.

FATF recently began its current round of mutual evaluations. The first two mutual evaluation reports of the round (for Norway and Spain) were published in October 2014. Both reports are publicly available on the FATF website (www.fatf-gafi.org), as are two guidance papers aimed at assisting countries in their implementation of the FATF Recommendations and resolutions of the Security Council relevant to combating the financing of proliferation: the "Best Practices Paper to Recommendation 2" and "The Implementation of Financial Provisions of UNSCRs to Counter the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction".

International Atomic Energy Agency

[Original: English]
[27 May 2015]

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has continued to assist States through the implementation of its Nuclear Security Plan for 2014-2017.

During 2014, 10 States ratified, accepted or approved the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. The Agency organized one regional and two national workshops to promote adherence to and implementation of the Amendment.

The Agency completed three International Nuclear Security Advisory Services and undertook three International Physical Protection Advisory Service missions. New guidelines for such missions were published as IAEA Services Series 29, with modules on the nuclear security regime for nuclear material and nuclear facilities, transport, security of radioactive material and associated facilities, and information and computer security, and new sections on nuclear material accountancy and control.

The Nuclear Security Guidance Committee met twice to review and approve drafts of, and proposals for, nuclear security guidance publications, and to review safety standards on subjects in which there are identified interfaces between safety and security. The Committee also agreed on a plan for publications in the IAEA Nuclear Security Series.

The Incident and Trafficking Database has continued to expand. As at 31 December 2014, 128 States participated in the Database. A total of 188 incidents were reported between 1 January and 31 December 2014.

Two meetings on information exchange were conducted to promote cooperation among organizations and initiatives relating to nuclear security. The Border Monitoring Working Group and the Working Group on Radioactive Source Security each met once.

During 2014, 17 member States formally approved and finalized their Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans, while an additional 10 member States with existing Plans held joint review meetings with the Agency. Seventy-one member States nominated points of contact for the Nuclear Security Information Management System, which will allow the Agency, upon request by member States, to provide a self-assessment tool and, subsequently, a more tailored approach to address nuclear security needs.

International Civil Aviation Organization

[Original: English]
[29 May 2015]

In its efforts to promote the counter-terrorism objectives set out in General Assembly resolution 69/39 entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction", the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) regularly reviews the global aviation security framework of Standards and Recommended Practices to ensure it is adapted and proportionate to the threat posed to civil aviation. Such reviews include the assessment of the risks associated with the sabotage of aircraft or their use as weapons of mass destruction.

In keeping with its mandate to continuously and proactively strengthen the global air cargo and mail secure supply chain, ICAO has joined forces with the World Customs Organization to address the issue of advance cargo information with a goal of identifying consignments deemed of high risk before they could be loaded onto commercial aircraft.

Recognizing the potential use of chemical, biological and radiological (CBR) weapons by terrorists to sabotage aircraft, ICAO has undertaken to examine the States' contingency plans and collect CBR-related information from the various agencies concerned in order to explore and identify possible mitigating measures. While preventing the acquisition of CBR weapons can be challenging, mitigating the effects of a CBR attack may deter terrorists from carrying out such attacks. In addition, the work undertaken by ICAO in securing the operation of remotely piloted aircraft systems will ensure that appropriate security measures are implemented to prevent terrorists from using such aircraft (and their ever-increasing payloads) as weapons of mass destruction.

Amendment 14 to annex 17 (Security: Safeguarding International Civil Aviation against Acts of Unlawful Interference) to the Convention on International Civil Aviation became applicable in November 2014. It includes revised and new provisions necessary to address the vulnerabilities in the global aviation security framework. Those provisions have been designed to either deter or prevent acts of unlawful interference, particularly in relation to the threats posed by insiders and landside attacks.

Acknowledging that man-portable air defence systems may be acquired by terrorists to target aircraft and aviation infrastructures, ICAO is engaged in various international assistance initiatives to support efforts in mitigating that serious threat. ICAO is also considering strengthening its aviation security framework in that regard to better address the threat globally.

International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology

[Original: English]
[27 May 2015]

Through the agreement entered by the United Nations and the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology in April 2001, the latter has actively collaborated along the years with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs on issues directly related to weapons of mass destruction, and in particular biological weapons. That has resulted in the preparation of a document depicting the "building blocks" that could be taken into account by competent authorities for the elaboration and promulgation of codes of conduct for scientists working in life sciences, as well as in a number of events dedicated to biosecurity, which were either directly organized by the Centre or in which the Centre actively participated.

During the past year, that has materialized in the participation in a conference in support of implementing Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), organized by the Government of Germany, in Wiesbaden, in December 2013, and in a workshop on biosecurity and resolution 1540 (2004), co-organized by the Centre, in India, in August 2014.

The latter workshop was supported by the Department of State of the United States and co-organized by the James Martin Center for Non-Proliferation Studies and the Centre, on the Centre's campus, in New Delhi, with the objective of: (a) informing Indian scientists of how to achieve biosecurity, at the institutional as well as laboratory levels; and (b) promoting the adoption of, and compliance with, the comprehensive international non-proliferation framework established in resolution 1540 (2004). By achieving those two objectives, the organizers consider that there would be less probability of terrorist groups being able to secure scientific expertise or to access cultures of pathogenic bacteria and viruses in India.

Forty-eight scientists and government officials participated in the workshop, divided into sessions that covered subjects ranging from an introduction to biosecurity to explaining the purposes and requirements of resolution 1540 (2004). All participants concurred in recommending that similar activities be held in future for scientists throughout India and that interdisciplinary teams work to develop an effective regulatory system to achieve biosecurity in India.

While a possible follow-up to that event is being discussed among officials of the Centre and of the James Martin Center for Non-Proliferation Studies, our organization maintains its involvement in that domain and welcomes the possibility of establishing direct collaborative links with Governments and with other intergovernmental institutions to achieve a wider dissemination of the concepts of biosecurity, taking advantage of its wide network of scientists.

International Maritime Organization

[Original: English]
[29 May 2015]

The instruments of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) relevant to General Assembly resolution 69/39 of 2 December 2014 and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) are:

(a) The Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation of 1988, the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf of 1988 and the corresponding Protocols of 2005;

(b) Chapter XI-2 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, and part A of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code, which was adopted in 2002 and entered into force on 1 July 2004.

The International Ship and Port Facility Security Code focusses on the protection of port facilities and ships through preventive measures to deter and detect unlawful acts, primarily addressing physical security, control of access and security procedures. The Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and Protocol thereto of 2005 make it illegal in international law to attack ships or platforms fixed on the continental shelf, including offences relating to acts of terrorism on board ships, the carriage of weapons of mass destruction and terrorist fugitives, criminalize their transportation and introduce provisions to enable the boarding of vessels on the high seas pursuant to such offences.

IMO has developed and implemented a comprehensive global technical cooperation programme in support of its maritime security regulations and guidance, which focuses on assisting States in the implementation and verification of, compliance with and enforcement of the provisions of chapter XI-2 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, as well as the long-range identification and tracking of ships for enhanced maritime situational awareness.

IMO has forged strong links with the United Nations and international and regional partners in the delivery of technical cooperation projects for maritime and border security, and it has participated in numerous in-country needs-assessment missions with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate of the United Nations in connection with resolution 1373 (2001), in which IMO serves as the maritime component of a multi-agency United Nations law enforcement and supply chain security team, also comprised of representatives of, inter alia, the World Customs Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization and

the International Civil Aviation Organization. Such multi-agency visits include discussions with senior government officials about the implementation of the IMO maritime security measures and the identification of areas where IMO might provide technical assistance.

League of Arab States

[Original: Arabic]
[6 May 2015]

Below is a summary of the actions that have been or will be taken by the League of Arab States to implement General Assembly 69/39 on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction:

The League of Arab States and a delegation representing the Group of Counter-Terrorism Experts of the European Union held consultations on 29 October 2014 to explore means of fostering cooperation between the League and the European Union with regard to counter-terrorism, in general, and preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, in particular.

On 19 November 2014, the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice adopted resolution No. 1012, which calls for enhancing cooperation with specialized international organizations in order to obtain the assistance needed to build the capacities required to respond to the threat of use by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction or the components thereof. It furthermore calls for enhancing security at airports, ports and borders and calls on Arab States to step up national efforts and measures to adopt and enforce laws aimed at preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction or their components. The League Secretariat circulated that resolution to all Arab States and called on them to implement its provisions.

As part of the ongoing cooperation between the League of Arab States and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the steering committee of the Regional Programme for Drug Prevention, Crime Control and Criminal Justice Reform for the Arab States (2011-2015) met from 15 to 17 December 2014 at League headquarters. The meeting addressed the question of elaborating and implementing a regional border-monitoring initiative, with a view to countering organized crime and terrorism.

On 2 December 2014, the Secretary-General of the League held a meeting at League headquarters with the Counter-Terrorism Coordinator of the European Union. They discussed several counter-terrorism-related matters, including preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

On instructions from the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice, work is underway on the drafting of an Arab guide on national legislation and bilateral and multilateral instruments concerning terrorism. This guide will be an important tool in furthering the efforts of Arab States to develop and update their legislation and to harmonize it with international instruments, including those relevant to preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

The League of Arab States and the Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs organized a conference on regional security and the challenges facing the Arab region, which was held in Cairo on 23 and 24 February 2015. The conference urged the competent authorities at the League of Arab States to develop effective security

mechanisms that would prevent terrorist organizations from acquiring weapons of any kind, particularly weapons of mass destruction.

In its resolution No. 7882 of 9 March 2015, the Council of the League at the ministerial level called on countries to take measures at the national level to prevent terrorist groups from acquiring weapons of mass destruction. It also called on States to cooperate with one another and with the relevant regional and international organizations in order to strengthen national capacities in that regard, and furthermore called on those Arab States that had not yet ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism to complete the measures required to ratify or accede to that Convention.

A workshop will be held in the second half of 2015 on developing and strengthening border surveillance and security systems in order to prevent the illicit trade in and the inter-State movement of arms and ammunition for use in the commission of acts of terrorism.

The technical secretariat of the Group of Arab Counter-Terrorism Experts is coordinating with the Ministry of Justice of Iraq to hold specialized training workshops on all aspects of counter-terrorism, including the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by terrorists.

The League of Arab States is of the view that the most effective way to implement the resolution on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction is to continue cooperation efforts, provide technical assistance and redouble efforts to make the Middle East a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. The League of Arab States intends to continue to play a central role in promoting the implementation of the resolution and to that end will provide its full support to all Arab States.

Oceania Customs Organisation

[Original: English]
[14 May 2015]

The Oceania Customs Organisation acknowledges that the linkage among terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the acquisition of materials (chemicals or other) that can potentially be used in the production of weapons of mass destruction is a serious threat to global security in general and to regional security in particular.

A majority of the organization's members are characterized by small customs administrations that lack capacity in all respects of administration and management of their large and open-sea borders, thus increasing the level of vulnerability to cross-border criminal activities without detection.

Against that backdrop, the organization's strategy has been to work with the customs administrations of its members in implementing a number of initiatives at the national level that are aimed at enhancing their capacity to achieve border security outcomes for themselves as well as for the Pacific region as a whole. Those initiatives are:

(a) Guiding administrations to enhance national cooperation in the management of security issues domestically;

(b) Establishing basic infrastructure for the sharing and exchange of information among customs administrations on the movement of people and their conveyances;

(c) Reviewing and revising enabling legislation that provide authority to national administrations to deal with any general border security issues as well as issues related to terrorism;

(d) Coordinating with international organizations such as the World Customs Organization (WCO) to collaborate on any international strategies for dealing with terrorism and to work with non-WCO members in the region to implement such strategies.

An important development that the organization has proceeded with has been the emphasis placed on its members to implement the 2012 version of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, which can assist in the recording of statistical information on importations into individual countries, especially statistics with respect to the quantity and type of chemicals and materials, which may be used to identify whether such imports can potentially be used in the production of weapons of mass destruction.

The organization also maintains the Customs Regional Intelligence Network, publishes a half-yearly bulletin based on reports submitted by the customs administrations of its 24 members, manages specific reporting on imports into their jurisdictions of chemicals or materials that can potentially be used in terrorist-related activity and provides reports on activities that may be linked to terrorism.

Despite the efforts made, the capacity needs of a number of the members' customs administrations remain largely strong given the emphasis placed by a number of national Governments on trade, revenue collection and economic growth, rather than on security concerns at their borders.

Organization of American States

[Original: English]
[6 May 2015]

The main objective of the programme of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism to support the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) is to raise overall awareness and to identify the specific needs and challenges of member States with regard to the physical protection and accounting of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materials and other needs related to the implementation of that resolution.

Specifically, the Committee contributes to the delivery of tailored capacity-building activities aimed at strengthening the preventive framework of member States against the use of CBRN materials by non-State actors. Since 2011, the Committee has been assisting Mexico and Colombia with working towards compliance with resolution 1540 (2004) by supporting them with the drafting of their national action plans, which were officially submitted to the Expert Group of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) in the last quarter of 2014, as well as with the official launching of both plans that same year.

In addition, the programme, in partnership with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and the 1540 Committee, facilitated the exchange of international best practices concerning licensing patterns and risk-assessment methodology, as well as the development of interministerial coordination strategies to prevent and detect cases of proliferation and the use of weapons of mass destruction linked to terrorist attacks at borders and customs posts.

With regard to legislative assistance, the programme assisted in the drafting of the law of strategic commerce and the law on the freezing of assets intended for terrorism financing and weapons of mass destruction, as well as identified legislative gaps in the federal penal code, the federal criminal procedural code and the federal law on weapons and explosives in relation to criminal offences and liability linked to terrorism, terrorism financing and the use of weapons of mass destruction. Additionally, it aided in the implementation of the sanctioning regimes in the Mexican commercial laws, pursuant to the recent accession of Mexico to the membership of the export control regimes of the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Australia Group and the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

Moreover, the programme worked to promote contacts with other countries to perform peer reviews of resolution 1540 (2004). Thus far, informal contacts have been made among Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Chile. A Mexican official participated as an expert in the official launch of the national action plan of Colombia on 6 November 2014. Finally, the programme held a meeting in Panama with relevant authorities regarding the drafting of their country's national action plan.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

[Original: English]
[15 May 2015]

During the reporting period, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) continued to assist Member States with the ratification and implementation of the international legal instruments dealing with chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism, in accordance with the mandate received from the General Assembly.

In December, UNODC conducted a workshop in Bangkok on the promotion of the ratification and the implementation of the Amendment of 2005 to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism for selected Asian and Pacific island countries.

During the reporting period, and in the context of several of its projects, UNODC reviewed the CBRN-relevant legislation of several Member States, including Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Philippines, upon their request.

UNODC continued its close cooperation with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and its Expert Group, and participated in several of its activities, including the workshop on promoting full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) held in Seoul in October 2014 and the

seminar on effective practices of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) held in Rakitje, Croatia, in June.

UNODC participated in, and contributed to, several initiatives and meetings of the International Atomic Energy Agency, including various nuclear security information exchange meetings, and three workshops on the Amendment of 2005 to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material held, respectively, in Mexico City in April, in Vienna in June and in Belgrade in July.

In May, UNODC contributed to a regional dialogue for prosecutors on nuclear smuggling cases, held in Tbilisi and organized by the United States of America.

As an official observer to the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, UNODC participated in its implementation and assessment group meeting held in Seoul in July.

UNODC also participated in several meetings of the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction and briefed members of the Partnership and participating international organizations on its work in preventing CBRN terrorism.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

[Original: Russian]
[27 May 2015]

In accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 69/39 of 2 December 2014 on measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) promotes the coordination of cooperation among the competent bodies of the States members of SCO to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their possible use for terrorist purposes.

All SCO member States are parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and also cooperate under the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism.

The outcome documents of SCO summits invariably state that SCO has consistently advocated the strengthening of cooperation, including through the strengthening of the international legal regime concerning the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

In the framework of the 2013-2015 programme for cooperation among SCO member States in combating terrorism, separatism and extremism and the annual workplans of the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure Executive Committee, measures are being taken to prevent terrorist organizations from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, their components, their means of delivery and technologies for their manufacture.

In accordance with the 2008 agreement on cooperation among the Governments of the SCO member States in combating illicit trafficking in weapons, ammunition and explosives, consistent efforts are made to enhance the legal framework for cooperation and to harmonize the legislation of the SCO member States in the area of combating illicit trafficking in weapons, including weapons of mass destruction. A coherent strategy and joint measures are being developed to

combat illicit trafficking in weapons, and information on lessons learned in organizing and carrying out joint operational and investigative activity in this area is exchanged, including through the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure's secure database.

Under Decision No. 365 of the Council of the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure, adopted on 19 September 2014 to promote international cooperation among the competent bodies of SCO member States in combating international terrorism, the Structure's Executive Committee has access to the unclassified information segment of the international counter-terrorism database.

The States members of SCO, in accordance with national legislation and in strict observance of international law, are taking measures for the physical protection of strategic, critical and sensitive sites housing materials that could be used in the production of weapons of mass destruction. With that in mind, and in order to maintain the required level of preparedness of the relevant capabilities, the competent bodies of SCO member States continually carry out counter-terrorism exercises in which early action procedures are developed for identifying and neutralizing threats from terrorist organizations.

The SCO member States continue to take steps to accede to international legal regimes for the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Legislation in effect in the SCO member States facilitates the effective implementation of a set of preventive and legal measures designed to detect, prevent and suppress terrorist acts, including those involving the use of weapons of mass destruction.

World Customs Organization

[Original: English]
[11 May 2015]

The main initiative of the World Customs Organization to counter the trafficking of weapons of mass destruction goes under the name of the Strategic Trade Controls Enforcement Project. The objective of the Project is to help member States of the organization to implement effective border controls, as outlined in the Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

The Project consists of three different key activities. Those are the production of a comprehensive customs-training curriculum on strategic commodities, the organization of six regional seminars to prepare an international law enforcement operation and the organization of a law enforcement operation to prevent and detect illicit trafficking of strategic goods.

The production of a comprehensive customs-training curriculum on strategic commodities is well under way. The curriculum includes materials on how to set up specific strategic trade controls enforcement programmes within customs, and how to train front-line officers to identify commodities and materials of concern. The Project's implementation guide, which presents policy guidance on the matter, is available to customs administrations and the general public through the organization's website. The accompanying training materials are currently being drafted and most of them have already been made available to the organization's

members for consultation. The remaining modules will be finalized and delivered to members by March 2016.

The six regional workshops to raise awareness about strategic trade controls were conducted in 2014. They addressed the various good practices and challenges that customs administrations encounter at the front line when pursuing the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

Operation Cosmo was conducted from 1 May 2014 to 31 March 2015. The operation was the first-ever global operation of the World Customs Organization in the field of strategic goods. The objective of the operation was to prevent and curb the trafficking of strategic commodities in international supply chains. Eighty-nine member States of the organization participated in the operation and several hundred messages were globally exchanged about high-risk consignments. The exchange of messages and cooperation among countries led to several seizures and investigations, as well as promoted the facilitation of legitimate shipments. The final report of the operation will be made available to the global customs community in October 2015.

In addition to the Strategic Trade Controls Enforcement Project, the organization has been implementing Programme Global Shield, a counter-improvised explosives device initiative, to curb the illicit movement of chemicals for explosives. Some of the chemicals can be used in "dirty bomb" types of devices, bringing a linkage with Global Shield and the organization's work to counter weapons of mass destruction.